

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2159
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21ST DECEMBER, 2023
UNEMPLOYMENT DATA BY CMIE

2159. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the data released by the Centre for Monitoring the Indian Economy (CMIE) in October which states that India's unemployment rate is highest in over two years;**
- (b) with rural unemployment escalating from 6.2% to 10.82%, the targeted measures which have been deployed to address the same;**
- (c) the State-wise data on rural and female unemployment; and**
- (d) to what extent does Government attribute the surge in rural unemployment to the weakest monsoon rains in five years, along with the specific steps which are being taken to address the challenges faced by the agricultural sector?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)

(a) to (d): Many private companies/bodies/ research organizations conduct different surveys based on their own methodology, CMIE is one amongst them. The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2020-21 to 2022-23 are as follows:

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in %)		
Years	Rural	All India
2020-21	3.3	4.2
2021-22	3.2	4.1
2022-23	2.4	3.2

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The data indicates that the Unemployment Rate in the country as well as in rural areas has a declining trend over the years.

The State/UT-wise estimated Rural Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for female of age 15 years and above during 2020-21 to 2022-23 is at Annexure.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country.

Investments in Infrastructure and productive capacity have a large multiplier impact on growth and employment. The budget of 2023-24 proposed to increase capital investment outlay steeply for the third year in a row by 33 per cent to Rs 10 lakh crore, which would be 3.3 per cent of GDP. This substantial increase in recent years is central to the government's efforts to enhance growth potential and job creation.

Government supports and facilitates development and progress of Agriculture sector through various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. All the schemes are targeted for benefiting farmers and increasing their livelihood opportunities by promoting agro based employment.

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has introduced a new component called Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship component under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) with the objective to generate employment by promoting start-ups in agriculture and allied sector. Government is also promoting agro-based business through Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) Scheme through Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC).

The Government of India has announced Aatmanirbhar Bharat package to provide stimulus to business and to mitigate the adverse impact of Covid 19. Under this package, the Government has provided fiscal stimulus of more than Rupees Twenty Seven lakh crore. This package comprises of various long term schemes/ programmes/ policies for making the country self-reliant and to create employment opportunities.

The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched with effect from 1st October, 2020 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic. The terminal date for registration of beneficiaries was 31.03.2022. Since inception of the scheme, till 23.09.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.47 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme.

The Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbharNidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) since June 01, 2020 to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to street vendors to restart their businesses, which were adversely impacted during the Covid-19 pandemic. As on 23.11.2023, 78.08 lakh loans have been sanctioned under the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched by the Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY, collateral free loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. As on 17.11.2023, more than 44.41 crore loan accounts sanctioned under the scheme.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is being implemented by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22 which have potential for creating 60 lakh new jobs.

PM GatiShakti is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by seven engines, namely, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways and Logistics Infrastructure. This approach is powered by Clean Energy and Sabka Prayas leading to huge job and entrepreneurial opportunities for all.

The Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation. The Government is implementing a programme for skilling of rural youth for entrepreneurship development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs).

Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to enhance the employability of youth.

Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India, Housing for All etc. are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities.

All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2159 due for reply on 21.12.2023.

State/UT-wise estimated Rural Female Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2020-21 to 2022-23 (in %)

S. No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.4	2.5	3.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.3	7.9	3.1
3	Assam	5.7	3.5	2.7
4	Bihar	1.9	1.8	1.1
5	Chhattisgarh	0.7	0.8	0.9
6	Delhi	1.1	0.0	0.0
7	Goa	15.6	19.0	17.7
8	Gujarat	0.3	0.7	0.6
9	Haryana	3.2	8.8	3.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	2.1	2.6	3.8
11	Jharkhand	0.1	0.1	0.1
12	Karnataka	2.0	1.1	1.3
13	Kerala	13.4	12.4	9.2
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.3	0.3	0.5
15	Maharashtra	0.9	1.7	0.7
16	Manipur	3.8	14.4	4.9
17	Meghalaya	0.5	2.4	6.7
18	Mizoram	3.2	6.1	1.5
19	Nagaland	16.1	7.3	2.0
20	Odisha	2.4	3.0	2.0
21	Punjab	7.6	8.9	8.7
22	Rajasthan	0.9	0.9	1.7
23	Sikkim	0.4	1.9	3.1
24	Tamil Nadu	3.8	3.1	3.7
25	Telangana	2.2	3.0	2.1
26	Tripura	2.3	4.5	0.6
27	Uttarakhand	3.3	2.8	3.5
28	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	1.0	0.9
29	West Bengal	1.7	1.3	1.1
30	Andaman & N. Island	15.3	10.3	13.9
31	Chandigarh	4.8	1.0	10.7
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.0	5.1	6.0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	5.5	5.8	4.7
34	Ladakh	4.1	0.6	5.4
35	Lakshadweep	13.3	11.2	20.9
36	Puducherry	9.4	2.7	4.7
	All India	2.1	2.1	1.8

Source: PLFS, MoSPI